

Knowledge, evidence
and learning for
development

COVID-19

Health Evidence Summary No.80

summary from this week

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This is a weekly summary of the daily COVID-19 health evidence summary (HES) which are based on 3 hours of desk-based research each day. The summary is not intended to be a comprehensive summary of available evidence on COVID-19 but aims to make original documents easily accessible to decision makers which, if relevant to them, they should go to before making decisions.

Clinical characteristics and management

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
03.07.2020	HIV and risk of COVID-19 death: a population cohort study from the Western Cape Province, South Africa	medRxiv (not peer-reviewed) pre-print	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effect of HIV co-infection on C19 in SSA is unknown This population cohort study found that HIV increased risk of C19 mortality (associated with a doubling of C19 mortality risk), with similar risks across strata of viral load and immunosuppression Current and previous TB also increased C19 mortality risk Authors caution that whilst findings may over-estimate the HIV-associated risk C19 death due to residual confounding, it remains that those with HIV should be considered a high-risk 	HIV, TB, mortality

			group for C19 management	
03.07.2020	Prevalence and experience of fatigue in survivors of critical illness: A mixed-methods systematic review	medRxiv (not peer-reviewed) pre-print	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This mixed methods review shows that fatigue is highly prevalent in ICU survivors impacting on recovery • There is currently no ICU specific fatigue assessment tool or targeted intervention to manage this symptom • This review has identified factors which may increase or mitigate against fatigue, along with potential management strategies for consideration in future research and practice 	fatigue
02.07.2020	Neurological associations of COVID-19	The Lancet Neurology Rapid Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful clinical, diagnostic, and epidemiological studies are needed to help define the manifestations and burden of neurological disease caused by SARS-coV-2 • The proportion of infections leading to neurological disease will probably remain small, however, with so many people infected the overall number of neurological patients, and their associated health burden and social and economic costs might be large • These patients might be left with severe neurological sequelae • Healthcare planners and policy makers must prepare for this 	neurology

02.07.2020	Ethnic and regional variations in hospital mortality from COVID-19 in Brazil: a cross-sectional observational study	The Lancet Global Health Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This cross-sectional observational study aimed to characterise the C19 pandemic in Brazil and assess variations in mortality according to region, ethnicity, comorbidities and symptoms • Finding: increased mortality in the north region (regional effect) – may be driven by increasing comorbidity burden in regions with lower levels of socioeconomic development • Finding: increased mortality in the <i>Pardo</i> and Black populations (ethnicity effect) – may be related to differences in susceptibility to COVID-19 and access to health care 	Regional, ethnicity, socioeconomic
01.07.2020	Neurologic and radiographic findings associated with COVID-19 infection in children	JAMA Brief Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case series of 4 previously healthy children with neurological symptoms caused by inflammatory syndrome associated with COVID-19. • Two recovered, the other two improving but still in hospital and currently wheelchair bound due to muscle weakness. • Children with C19 may present with new neurological symptoms in the absence of respiratory symptoms 	Neurology, children
30.06.2020	Management of Mothers and Neonates in	The Journal of Maternal-Fetal &	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This perspective aims to provide practical support for the planning of delivery, resuscitating, 	Mothers, neonates

	Low Resources Setting During covid-19 Pandemia	Neonatal Medicine	stabilizing, and providing postnatal care to an infant born to a mother with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 in low-resource settings where resources for managing emergency situations are limited.	
29.06.2020	Childhood Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome — A New Challenge in the Pandemic	The New England Journal of Medicine Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the Covid-19 pandemic has evolved, case reports have appeared describing children with unusual febrile illnesses that have features of Kawasaki's disease, toxic shock syndrome, acute abdominal conditions, and encephalopathy, along with other reports of children with fever, elevated inflammatory markers, and multisystem involvement. It is now apparent that these reports were describing different clinical presentations of a new childhood inflammatory disorder. Two reports now appearing in the Journal describe the epidemiology and clinical features of the new disorder in the United States. 	children
29.06.2020	Association of BMI and Obesity with Composite poor outcome in COVID-19 adult	medRxiv (not peer reviewed) pre-print	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on a systematic literature search from PubMed and Embase database Most studies were conducted in China (55.5%) with remaining studies from French, 	obesity

	patients: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis		<p>Germany, and United States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conclusion: Obesity is a risk factor of composite poor outcome of COVID-19. On the other hand, COVID-19 patients with composite poor outcome have higher BMI. BMI is an important routine procedure that should be assessed in the management of COVID-19 patients and special attention should be given to patients with obesity 	
28.06.2020	Predicting the disease outcome in COVID-19 positive patients through Machine Learning: a retrospective cohort study with Brazilian data	medRxiv (not peer reviewed) pre-print	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurate diagnosis of patients with C19 is important to offer adequate treatment and prevent health system overload This preliminary retrospective study explores predicting a poor prognosis in positive C19 patients and possible outcomes using machine learning Machine learning techniques fed with demographic and clinical data including comorbidities can assist in the prognostic prediction and physician decision-making allowing a faster response and contributing to non-overload of healthcare systems 	Machine learning
26.06.2020	Incidence and severity of COVID-19 in HIV-positive	Annals of Internal Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A cohort study in HIV clinics in 60 Spanish hospitals between 1 Feb and 15 April 2020 to describe the incidence and severity of C19 	HIV-positive, ART

	persons receiving antiretroviral therapy		<p>among 77 590 HIV-positive persons receiving ART</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 236 were diagnosed with C19, 151 were hospitalised, 15 admitted to ICU and 20 died • HIV-positive patients receiving TDF/FTC have a lower risk for C19 and related hospitalisation than those receiving other therapies 	
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Epidemiology and modelling

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
July 2020	COVID-19 age-mortality curves are flatter in developing countries	World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 9313	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses data on COVID-19 deaths by age for 26 countries • Data and analysis for estimating potential burden in different countries • On average, the age-mortality curve is flatter in developing countries. In rich countries, people ages 70-79 are 12.6 times as likely to die as those ages 50-59. In the LMICs, this ratio is 3.5. • This pattern holds separately for men's and women's mortality rates • Authors discuss possibilities for differences across countries 	demography
July 2020	Analyzing COVID-19 pandemic for unequal distribution of tests, identified cases, deaths, and fatality	Diabetes & Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research & Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This review, identifies cases and deaths in 18 most affected countries by COVID-19 cases and analyses possible factors for the differing fatality rates. • Countries with significant percentage of older population are vulnerable to a high number of deaths 	Age, testing

	rates in the top 18 countries		<p>due to COVID-19. Developed countries have higher per capita testing, whereas testing is less intensive in developing/underdeveloped countries. There is a consensus among health experts that COVID-19 has higher fatality rates for people above 60, however, with further age, this increases exponentially. Countries with higher life expectancy are also high-income countries, and the best course of action would be to provide specialized support to self-isolate for people of ages 75 and above.</p>	
29.06.2020	Statistics associated with the lethality of COVID-19 by age group and gender in Mexico	medRix (not peer reviewed) pre-print	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes of 34,686 SARS-CoV-2 confirmed cases analysed of patients attending the IMSS (Mexican Institute for National Insurance) from January 2 to June 23, 2020. We calculated relative IFR by age group and gender and introduced the concept of adjusted lethality, that can be used to project the burden of the disease for a population with different demographic characteristics. 	Data, age, gender
29.06.2020	Predictive model of COVID-19 incidence and socioeconomic description of municipalities in Brazil	medRix (not peer reviewed) pre-print	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inhabitants in cities with reported cases of COVID-19 represent more than 73.1% of the Brazilian population. Stratifying the age groups of the inhabitants and accounting for the percentage of women and men does not affect COVID-19 incidence (confirmed cases/100,000 inhabitants). The demographic density, the MHD and the per capita 	Modelling, age, gender

			<p>income of the municipalities with cases of COVID-19 do not affect disease incidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If conditions are maintained, our model predicts 2,358,703 (2,172,930 to 2,544,477) cumulative cases on July 25, 2020. 	
29.06.2020	Epidemiological characteristics of COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis	Epidemiology & Infection Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The incubation period and lag between the onset of symptoms and first clinical visit for C19 are longer than other respiratory viral infections including MERS and SARS Quarantine periods longer than the mandatory 14 days may be more justified for extreme cases 	Incubation period, symptom onset
28.06.2020	Assessing the nationwide impact of COVID-19 mitigation policies on the transmission rate of SARS-CoV-2 in Brazil	medRxiv (not peer reviewed) pre-print	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of the effects of 547 published governmental interventions, and population adherence, on the dynamics of C19 cases across all 27 Brazilian states Results show that population adherence to social distance recommendations plays an important role in the effectiveness of interventions This is a major challenge to the control of C19 in LMICs 	Mitigation, NPI

Infection Prevention and Control

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
02.07.2020	Community vulnerability to epidemics in Nepal: A high-resolution spatial assessment amidst COVID-19 pandemic	medRxiv (not peer-reviewed) pre-print	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of community vulnerability to C19 could assist efficient deployment of available limited resources • This study assembled geospatial indicators to create 3 vulnerability indices to aid different tiers of the existing government in federal system of Nepal to prioritise and improve planning for disease intervention and especially so where C19 transmission could have high severity 	Community vulnerability, resources
30.06.2020	Stability of SARS-CoV-2 and Other Coronaviruses in the Environment and on Common Touch Surfaces and the Influence of Climatic Conditions: A Review	Transboundary and emerging diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The findings suggest a possible risk of fecal-oral, foodborne, and waterborne transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in developing countries that often use sewage-polluted waters in irrigation and have poor water treatment systems. CoVs survive longer in the environment at lower temperatures and lower relative humidity. It has been suggested that large numbers of COVID-19 cases are associated with cold and dry climates in temperate 	Surfaces, climate

			regions of the world and that seasonality of the virus spread is suspected.	
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Testing

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
01.07.2020	Diagnostic accuracy of serological tests for covid-19: systematic review and metanalysis	BMJ Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitivity and specificity, stratified by method of serological testing, are reported Sensitivity was higher at least 3 weeks after symptom onset compared with the first week Authors call for higher quality clinical studies assessing the diagnostic accuracy of serological tests for C19 Available evidence does not support the continued use of existing POC serological tests 	Accuracy, antibody tests
28.06.2020	Prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 among workers returning to Bihar gives a snapshot of COVID across India	medRxiv (not peer reviewed) pre-print	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India has reported the fourth highest number of confirmed SARS-CoV-2 cases globally, although this is likely an underestimate due to little community testing Millions of daily laborers left cities for their rural family homes when India partially exited from lockdown on 4 May 2020 This study tested a near-random sample of laborers returning to the state of Bihar to estimate positive testing rate for COVID across India for a 6-week period immediately following the initial lifting of the India's lockdown 	Prevalence, migration

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive testing rates are only moderately correlated with, and 21% higher than, Indian states' official reports, which are not based on random sampling • Higher prevalence among returning laborers may also reflect great C19 spread in crowded poor communities such as slums 	
29.06.2020	Assessment of the use and quick preparation of saliva for rapid microbiological diagnosis of COVID-19	bioRxiv (not peer reviewed) pre-print	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage in swabs for collecting nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal samples and a shortage in RNA extraction kits can lead to a backlog in sample collection and testing • This study aimed to assess the diagnostic performance of direct real time RT-PCR detection of SARS-CoV-2 in heated saliva samples, avoiding the RNA isolation step, as an alternative and easier-to-collect clinical sample to detect SARS-CoV-2 compared to the diagnostic performance of nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swabs • RT-PCR can be performed using saliva in an RNA extraction free protocol with good sensitivity and specificity 	Saliva, heat

Therapeutics

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
03.07.2020	Convalescent plasma for COVID-19. A randomized clinical trial	medRxiv (not peer-reviewed) pre-print	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convalescent plasma could be an inexpensive and widely available treatment for COVID-19 • This randomised trial aimed to compare convalescent plasma with standard of care therapy in patients hospitalised with C19 in the Netherlands • The trial was halted prematurely though after enrolment of 86 patients. No difference in mortality ($p=0.95$), hospital stay ($p=0.68$) or day-15 disease severity ($p=0.58$) was observed between plasma treated patients and patients on standard of care • Most C19 patients have high neutralising antibody titres when admitted to hospital. Screening for antibodies may help identify those that may benefit most from convalescent plasma 	Convalescent plasma

Indirect impact of COVID-19

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
01.07.2020	Beyond COVID-19: A whole of health look at impacts during the pandemic response	CGD Policy Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial evidence has emerged relating to the potential magnitude of the indirect health effects of the C19 pandemic This paper provides an overview of the lessons learned from previous outbreaks and economic crises in relation to indirect health effects Also proposes a framework for adopting a whole of health approach to the C19 response around 4 distinct by interrelated sets of impacts: economic, environmental, health systems, and social/behavioural Authors apply this framework to discuss what is already known on the indirect health impacts of C19 	Holistic approach, previous lessons
19.06.2020	Increase in the Risk of Type 2 Diabetes During Lockdown for the COVID19 Pandemic in India: A Cohort Analysis	Diabetes and metabolic syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lockdown due to the Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID 19) pandemic may cause weight gain and enhance the risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). We aimed to determine this risk in apparently non-diabetic individuals. There was a trend towards weight gain seen in 40% of the cohort, with 16% of the population experiencing a 2.1-5 kg weight increment. When all the risk parameters were analyzed together using the ADA risk engine, there was an increase in the ADA diabetes risk score in 7% of the population, with 6.66% in the high-risk group. There was a further increase in weight among 3% of the population who were already obese at baseline. 	Diabetes

29.06.2020	Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Paediatric Services at a Referral Centre in Pakistan: Lessons From a Low-Income and Middle-Income Country Setting	Archives of Disease in Childhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations: paediatric healthcare providers must ensure that a safe clinic and hospital environment is created for children with both COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 related illnesses so that essential preventive care and health maintenance can be provided to children during this time. It is essential to continue to spread public health awareness messages about how to prevent COVID-19 infection and about the importance of routine immunisations and seeking appropriate advice from healthcare providers when necessary. If parents are reassured that healthcare providers will follow standard operating procedures and will wear and provide appropriate PPEs, they may be more likely to seek appropriate and timely care for their children. 	Children, Pakistan
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Social Science

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
24.06.2020	How villagers in central Sierra Leone understand infection risks under threat of COVID-19	PLOS ONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fieldwork in two villages in central Sierra Leone suggest that rural people in SL retain the lessons of experience from the Ebola outbreak of 2014-15 Authors expect that rural populations will be able to apply these lessons to the C19 context reducing the need for draconian enforcement 	Understanding, outbreak experience

29.06.20	Digital tools against COVID-19: taxonomy, ethical challenges, and navigation aid	Lancet digital health Health policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A typology of the primary digital public health applications that are in use are presented. These include proximity and contact tracing, symptom monitoring, quarantine control, and flow modelling. For each, we discuss context-specific risks, cross-sectional issues, and ethical concerns. Recognising the need for practical guidance, we propose a navigation aid for policy makers and other decision makers for the ethical development and use of digital public health tools. 	Ethics, digital tools
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Leadership and governance

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
26.06.2020	Framework for managing the COVID-19 infodemic: methods and results of an online, crowdsourced WHO technical consultation	Journal of Medical Internet Research Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO technical online consultation on responding to the C19 infodemic 594 ideas were distilled into a set of 50 proposed actions in 5 action areas in a framework for managing infodemics in health emergencies 6 policy implications to consider 	Infodemic, framework

Health systems

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
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Comments, Editorials, Opinions, Blogs, News

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal Article type	Author(s)
04.07.2020	Offline” It's time to convene nations to end this pandemic	The Lancet Comment	Richard Horton
03.07.2020	‘I’m cautiously optimistic’: Imperial’s Robin Shattock on his coronavirus vaccine	The Guardian News	Sarah Boseley
02.07.2020	Will covid-19 be the catalyst for a “new deal” for the health and wellbeing of women, children and adolescents?	BMJ Blog	Helen Clark
02.07.2020	After COVID-19, a future for the world’s children?	The Lancet Comment	The WHO-UNICEF-Lancet Commissioners
02.07.2020	EU guidance impedes humanitarian action to prevent COVID-19 in Syria	The Lancet Global Health Comment	Hamid Yahiya Hussain Kasturi Sen
02.07.2020	COVID-19 in the Caribbean small island developing states: lessons learnt from extreme weather events	The Lancet Global Health Comment	Ian R Hambleton Selvi M Jeyaseelan Madhuvanti M Murphy
02.07.2020	Beyond lockdown – sustainable COVID control for low-income countries	CGD Blog	Peter Baker Jeremy Konyndyk Patrick Saez Kalipso Chalkidou

02.07.2020	Out of tragedy comes opportunity: how can global health multilateralism seize the moment?	CGD Blog	Julia Kaufmann Alexander Winch Shu-Shu Tekle-Haimanot Kalipso Chalkidou
01.07.2020	The need for COVID-19 research in low- and middle-income countries	Global Health Research and Policy Commentary	Madhu Gupta et al.
01.07.2020	A framework for identifying the sources of indirect health effects of COVID-19	CGD Blog	Y-Ling Chi Lydia Regan Cassandra Nemzoff Carleigh Krubiner Yasmine Anwar Damian Walker
30.06.2020	WHO & Partners enhance support to COVID-19 response in Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar	WHO News	
30.06.2020	Emerging COVID-19 success story: Vietnam's commitment to containment	Our World In Data Guest post	Todd Pollack et al.
29.06.2020	Healthcare technologies and COVID-19: speed is not always a good thing	CGD Blog	Kalipso Chalkidou et al.
29.06.2020	"As One World we will be stronger" – We need words of hope, not war language	ARISE Blog	Alfred Itunga Beate Ringwald
26.06.2020	WHO, partners unveil ambitious plan to deliver 2 billion doses of Covid-19 vaccine to high-risk populations	STAT News	Helen Branswell

July 2020	Tackling antimicrobial resistance in the COVID-19 pandemic	Bull WHO Editorial	
02.07.2020	UN enlists 10,000 digital volunteers to fight COVID-19 misinformation	Devex News	
01.07.2020	Accelerating development of SARS-CoV-2 vaccines – the role for controlled human infection models	NEJM Perspective	Megan E. Deming Nelson L. Michael Merlin Robb et al.
01.07.2020	Do-It-Yourself pandemic: it's time for accountability in models	Issues in Science and Technology Blog	Guru Madhavan
30.06.2020	All bets are off for measuring pandemic preparedness	Think Global Health Blog	Sawyer Crosby Joseph L Dieleman Samantha Kiernan Thomas J. Bollyky
29.06.2020	No clinical benefit from use of lopinavir-ritonavir in hospitalised COVID-19 patients studied in RECOVERY	RECOVERY Trial News	
29.06.2020	Timeline of WHO's response to COVID-19	WHO News	
28.06.2020	The hard nut of cracking who is vulnerable in our communities in the context of COVID-19	Arise Blog	Joseph Kimani
26.06.2020	COVID-19 research in brief: December, 2019 to June, 2020	Nature News	
25.06.2020	Ensuring continuity of tuberculosis care during the covid-19 crisis	BMJ Opinion	Nathaly Aguilera Vasquez Tripti Pande

			Petra Heitkamp Madhukar Pai
24- 25.06.2020	COVID-19 vaccine development and access virtual conference	Africa CDC News	
29.06.2020	Covid-19: Oxford Team Begins Vaccine Trials in Brazil and South Africa to Determine Efficacy	BMJ News	Elisabeth Mahase
30.06.2020	The line is forming for a COVID-19 vaccine. Who should be at the front?	Science News	Jon Cohen
29.06.2020	Global Disparity and Solidarity in a Pandemic	The Hastings Centre Report Brief reflections	Anita Ho, Iulia Dascalu
29.06.2020	What Could “Fair Allocation” during the Covid-19 Crisis Possibly Mean in Sub-Saharan Africa?	The Hastings Centre Report Essay	Keymanthri Moodley, Laurent Ravez, Adetayo Emmanuel Obasa et al
29.06.2020	Why N95 Should Be the Standard for All COVID-19 Inpatient Care	Annals of internal medicine Ideas and opinions	Nhu Quyen Dau,
29.06.2020	Impact of COVID-19 lockdown on routine immunisation in Karachi, Pakistan	Lancet Global Health Correspondance	Subhash Chandir, Danya Arif Siddiqi, Hamidreza Setayesh, Aamir Javed Khan
29.06.2020	Applications of digital technology in COVID-19 pandemic planning and response	Lancet digital health Viewpoint	Sera Whitelaw, Prof Mamas A Mamas, Prof Eric Topol, Harriette G C Van Spall

29.06.2020	Child poverty, food insecurity, and respiratory health during the COVID-19 pandemic	Lancet respiratory medicine spotlight	Ian P Sinha, Alice R Lee et al
26.06.2020	'The epidemic is growing very rapidly': Indian government adviser fears coronavirus crisis will worsen	Nature News	Jayaprakash Muliyl
29.06.2020	Including Immigrants is good policy not just during the pandemic, but afterwards too	CDG Blog	Thomas Ginn Janeen Madan Keller
29.06.2020	Worst virus fears are realized in poor or war-torn countries	AP News	Gerald Imray Joseph Krauss
29.06.2020	Trial of Oxford COVID-19 vaccine starts in Brazil	University of Oxford Medical Sciences Division News	

Guidelines, Statements & Tools

Publication Date	Title/URL	Source	Summary
2020	Social Science Research for Vaccine Deployment in Epidemic Outbreaks	SSHAP Tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need to understand different perspectives on vaccines and outbreaks to identify community perceptions surrounding vaccine use This SSHAP Practical Approaches brief can be used by healthcare providers/NGOs, national and global-level policymakers, and industry actors to gain social science inputs in vaccine deployment efforts to provide practical solutions to re-occurring challenges, including vaccine refusal

Dashboards & Trackers

Cases & deaths: Global	Cases & deaths: Regional	Cases & deaths: Country	Living evidence & policy maps	Current research including trials	Diagnostics	Treatments	Vaccines
WHO sitreps	WHO Africa	Ghana	COVID-NMA	WHO	FIND SARS-CoV-2 Test Tracker	Global COVID-19 Clinical Trial Tracker	CEPI
WHO dashboard	African Arguments	Indonesia	EPPI Centre	WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP)	FIND SARS-CoV-2 Diagnostics: performance data	US NIH registered clinical trials	Vaccine Centre LSHTM
Johns Hopkins University	European CDC	Nigeria CDC	Norwegian Institute of Public Health	Cytel	Serology-based tests for COVID-19	Solidarity trial	COVID-19 Oxford Vaccine Trial
WEF		Sierra Leone	Oxford C19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT)	US NIH	Our World in Data: C19 Testing	COVID-19 Therapeutics Accelerator	
Our World in Data		Singapore	Our World in Data: C19 Policy responses	COVID-evidence			
Global 5050		UK	IFPRI COVID-19 Policy Response Portal	Cochrane			
CEBM, University of Oxford		US	COVID-19 Primer	Clinicaltrials.gov			

Humanitarian Data Exchange			NIH LitCovid	UKCDR			
Information is Beautiful			WHO COVID-19 Database				
LSHTM							
HealthMap (cases)							
The Commons Project							

C19 Resource Hubs

Global	Regional & Country	Academic journals & Publishers	Institutes/Centres /Funders/Other	Health Topics	Social Sciences
WHO COVID-19 pandemic	Africa CDC	Annals of Internal Medicine	LSTM	Stop TB Partnership	SSHAP
WHO risk communication	African Union	BMJ	LSHTM		IDA
WHO Q&A	Nigeria CDC	Bulletin of the WHO	ICL MRC Centre for Global Infectious Disease Analysis	Global Menstrual Collective	Disability and inclusion
WHO Global research	GeoPoll: SSA	Cambridge University Press	ODI	SLH: Handwashing in low resource settings	Coregroup IDDC

COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund	Global Health Network Africa	Cell Press	Johns Hopkins University	RBM Partnership	Ethics, health systems & COVID-19
UN	African Academy of Sciences	Cochrane	Center for Global Development	Epidemic Preparedness Innovations	Social Development Direct C19 blog series
UN Women	Africa Evidence Network	Elsevier	CMMID Repository		
UNOCHA	OCHA Southern and Eastern Africa COVID-19 Digest	Health Policy and Planning	Norwegian Institute of Public Health		
UNHCR	South African Government	JAMA Network	Oxford Centre for Evidence-based Medicine		
UNICEF		The Lancet	HEART		
UNESCO		medRxiv and bioRxiv (Preprints)	UKRI		
UN WFP		NEJM	Evidence Aid		
GOARN		Oxford University Press	NIH		
EPI-WIN		PLoS	IFPRI Resources and Analyses of C19 Impact		

World Bank		SAGE journals	Prevent Epidemics		
Our World in Data		Science			
COVID-19 Narratives by David Nabarro		Springer Nature			
Reliefweb		SSRN (Preprints)			
Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team		Wiley			
Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data					
WorldPop					
Flowminder					
COVID-END					
Premise COVID-19 Global Impact Study					
GISAID					

Online learning & events

Date	Title/URL	Online learning/event	Duration	Lead
07.07.2020 1300-1430 BST	Fifth Annual Health Financing Forum (AHFF): Health Financing Resilience and Sustainability	Online event	1h 30	JLN, WB, USAID, GFF, GFF, CGD
30.06.2020 1000 BST	Clinical update: dexamethasone and hydroxychloroquine for treatment of severe COVID-19	Webinar		African Academy of Sciences
26.06.2020 0900 to 1030 EDT	Monitoring and mitigating the collateral effects of COVID-19	Online event	1h 30	CGD
13 July 3:00 PM – 6:00 PM BST	2020 UCL-Lancet Lecture: Global Health Preparedness by Dr Muhammad Pate, Global Director for Health, Nutrition and Population at the World Bank Group	Online Lecture	2 hour lecture, 1 hour panel discussion	UCL, The Lancet
June 2020	OpenWHO, the free, open-access learning platform for health emergencies, now offers 10 online courses related to COVID19.	Online courses	Varies	WHO
24-25.06.2020	Africa's leadership role in COVID-19 vaccine development and access	Zoom webinar		African Union & Africa CDC

Available now	Standard precautions: Environmental cleaning and disinfection	Online course	1 hour	WHO
Available now	COVID-19: Effective Nursing in Times of Crisis	Online course	2 weeks – 2 hours per week	Johns Hopkins School of Nursing
Available now	WHO Academy and WHO Info mobile applications	Mobile app		WHO
Available now	COVID-19: Pandemics, Modelling and Policy	Online learning	2 weeks 2 hours weekly study	FutureLearn UNESCO UNITWIN Complex Systems Digital Campus/Open University
12.05.2020	COVID-19 and maintaining quality essential health services	Webinar	1 hour	WHO & ISQua – Dr Shams Syed, Dr Peter Lachman, Dr Teri Rynolds & Dr Ed Kelley
11.5.2020	COVID-19 Contact Tracing course	Online learning	5 hours	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Health
7-28 May 2020	Virtual Evidence Weeks	5 sessions	1h 30	International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)
Tuesdays at 1700 CEST (Geneva time) & Thursdays 0830 CEST (Geneva time)	COVID-19 Open online brief with Dr David Nabarro	Event	1h	4SD

30.04.2020	Professor Chris Whitty's Gresham lecture on COVID-19	Event	1h 20	Gresham College
Available now	Emerging respiratory viruses, including COVID-19: methods for detection, prevention, response and control	Online learning	3 hours	WHO
Available now	Responding to COVID-19: Real-time training for the coronavirus disease outbreak	Online learning	Multiple self-paced course	WHO
25 May 2020	COVID-19: Tackling the Novel Coronavirus	Online learning	3 weeks 4 hours weekly study	FutureLearn LSHTM/UK PHRST
Available online now without mentors. Updated version will commence early June 2020	COVID-19 Diagnostics and Testing	Online learning	3 weeks 3 hours weekly study	FutureLearn FIND/LSHTM/ASLM
6 April 2020	COVID-19 Critical Care: Understanding and Application	Online learning	5 weeks 1 hour weekly study	FutureLearn University of Edinburgh & Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh
Available now	COVID-19 supporting online courses	Online learning	Multiple self-paced course	BMJ Learning

Suggested citation

Millington, K.A. and Reddin, S. (2020). *COVID-19 Health Evidence Summary No.80*. K4D Evidence Summary. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies.

Rapid review methodology

The rapid daily search for peer-reviewed literature is carried out through a PubMed search with the following keywords ("COVID-19" OR "severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2" OR "2019-nCoV" OR "SARS-CoV-2" OR "2019nCoV" OR "coronavirus") AND ("Africa") OR ("equity" OR "equities") OR ("poverty"), restricted to articles published in the previous 2 to 3 days, in English. This is complemented by a search of the homepage of the following high-impact global health journals: The Lancet journals, New England Journal of Medicine, Nature, JAMA, Annals of Internal Medicine, Cochrane Reviews, BMJ Global Health, the PLoS journals and a Twitter search of their Twitter pages. A search also of preprints from bioRxiv and medRxiv. Please note that papers that have not been peer-reviewed are highlighted in red. All primary research papers that relate to the primary and secondary impacts of the COVID-19 response in LMICs, and disease control and health system responses are included. Articles related to tackling the secondary impacts on other sectors are not included. Additional commentaries, opinions, and commissioned pieces are selected based on relevance.

The search for dashboards, guidelines, tools, editorials, comments, blogs, opinions and news is through the academic journals listed above, C19 resource hubs and following lead academics and professionals on Twitter.

About this report

This daily COVID-19 health evidence summary (HES) is based on 3 hours of desk-based research. The summary is not intended to be a comprehensive summary of available evidence on COVID-19 but aims to make original documents easily accessible to decision makers which, if relevant to them, they should go to before making decisions. The HES are not intended to replace medical or professional advice and the researcher or the K4D consortium cannot be held responsible for any decisions made about COVID-19 on the basis of the HES alone. K4D services are provided by a consortium of leading organisations working in international development, led by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), with Education Development Trust, Itad, University of Leeds Nuffield Centre for International Health and Development, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (LSTM), University of Birmingham International Development Department (IDD) and the University of Manchester Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute (HCRI).

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